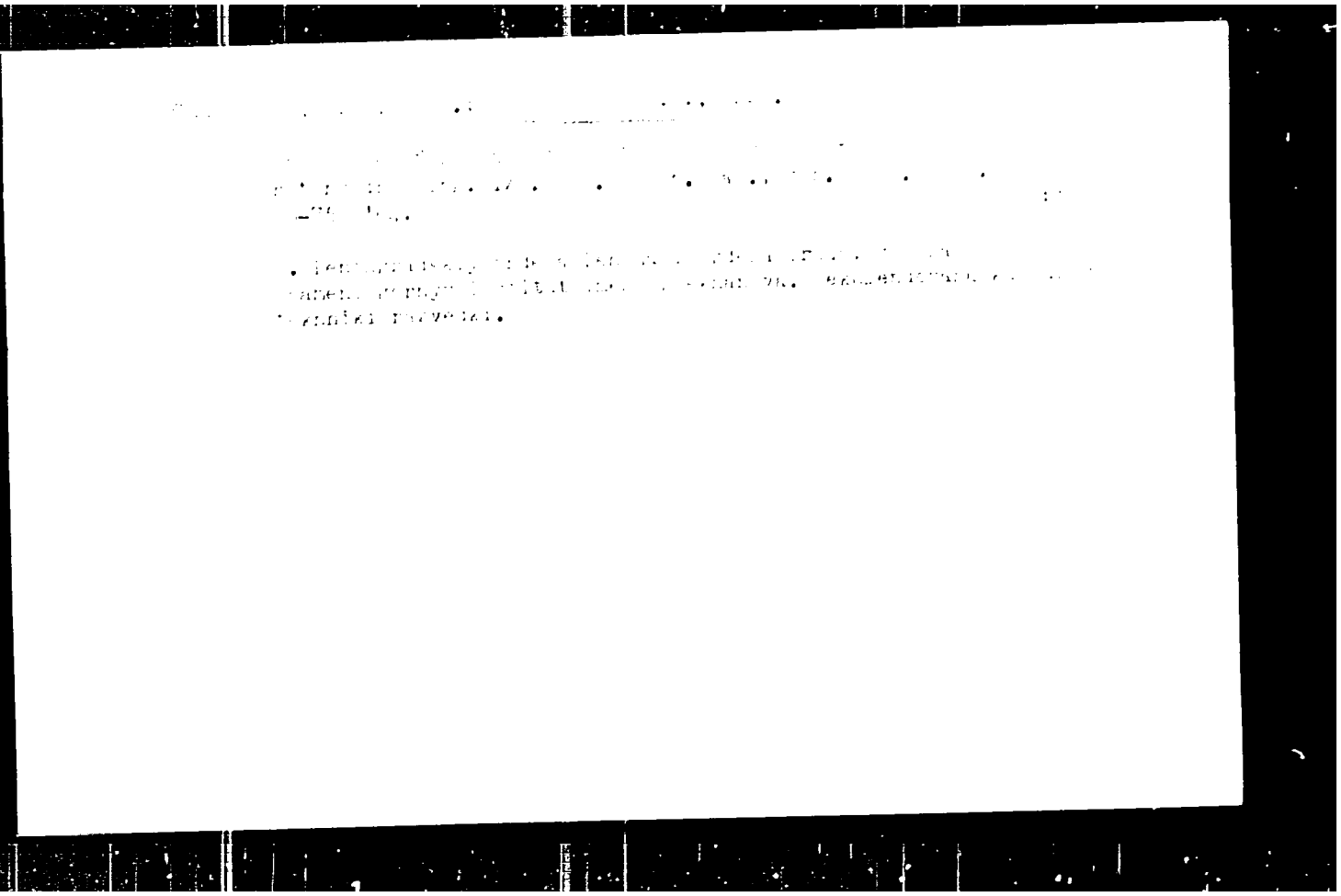
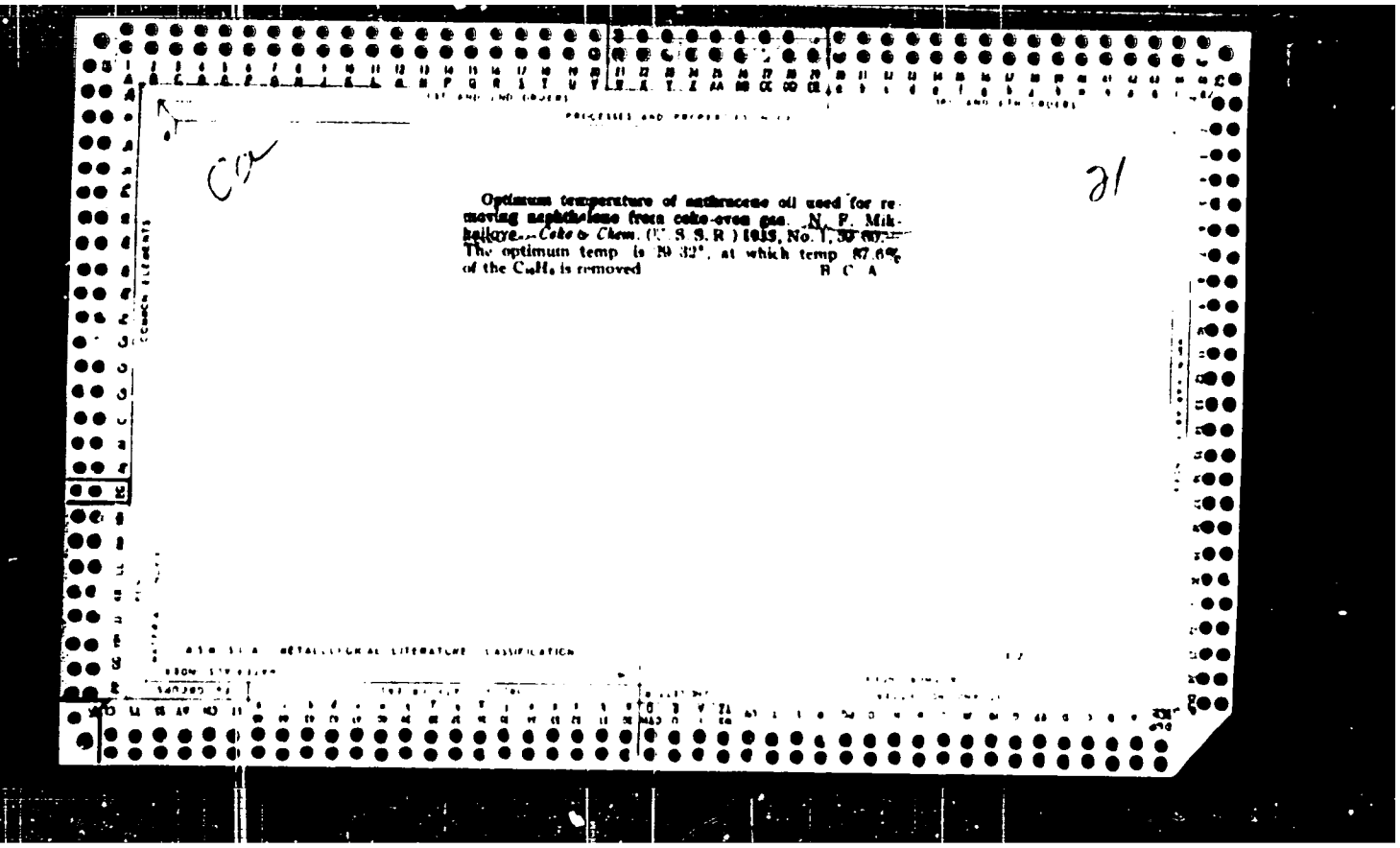
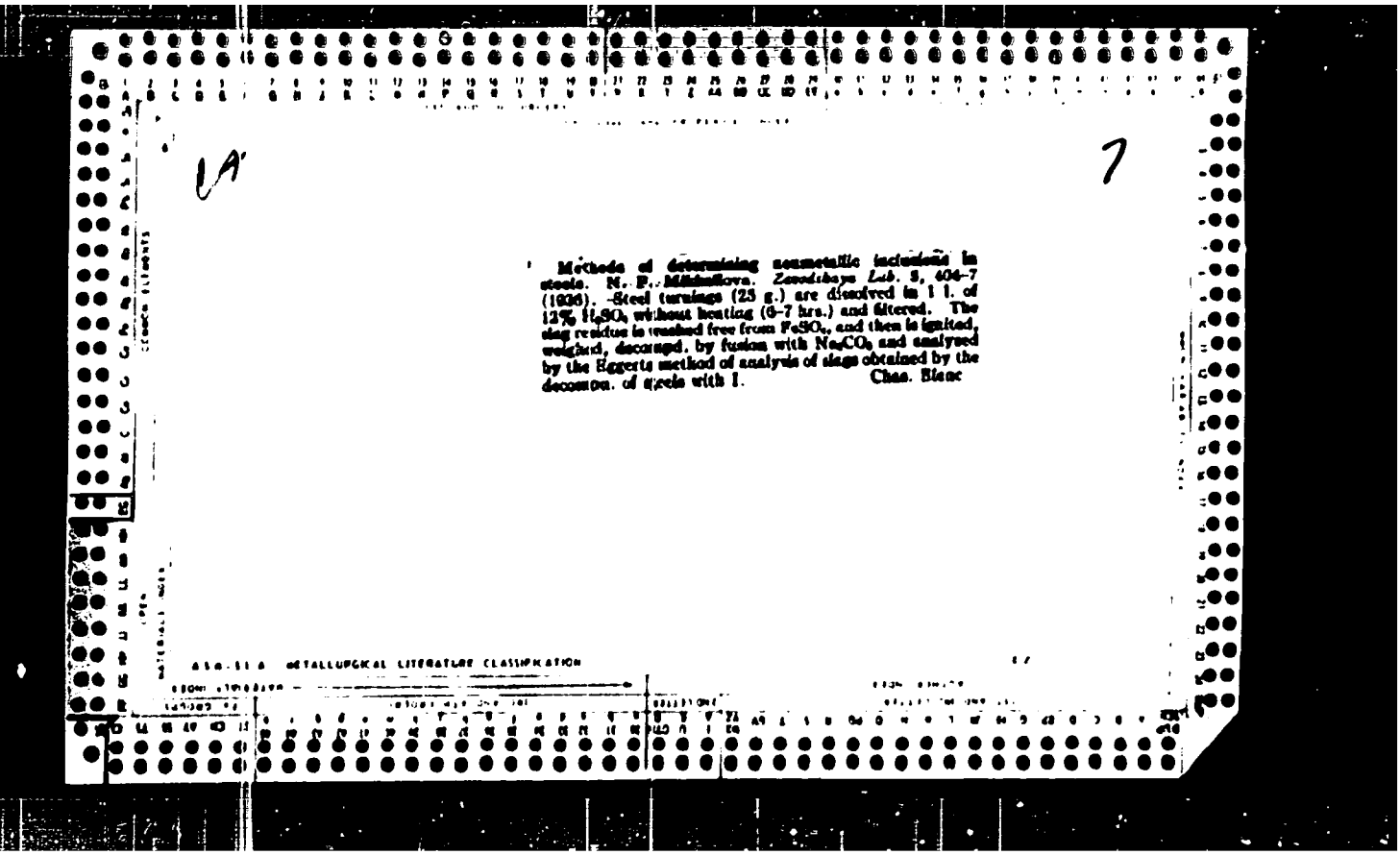


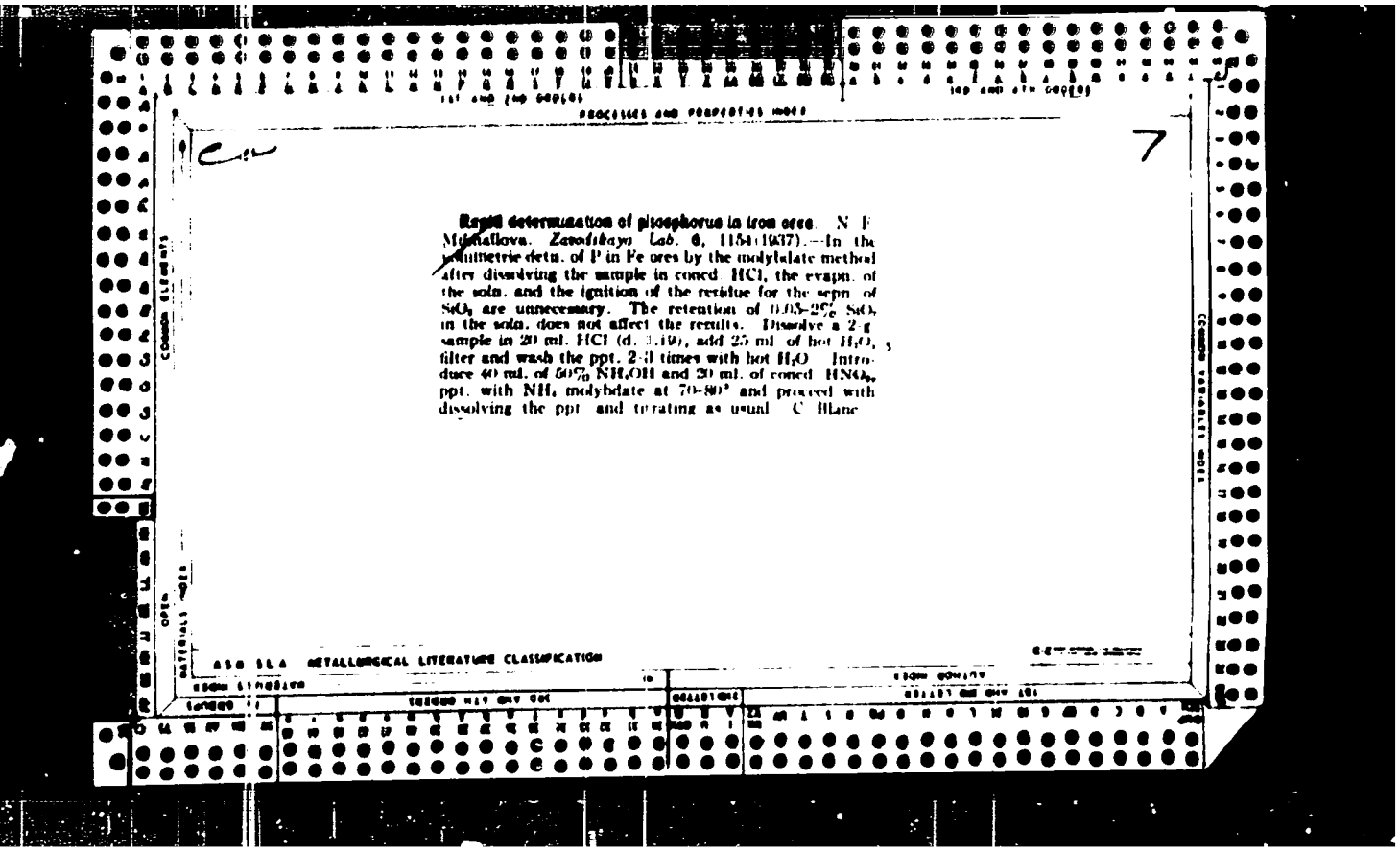


Optimum temperature of anthracene oil used for removing naphthalene from coke-oven gas. N. P. Mikhailova. *Coke & Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 1935, No. 1, 39-47.—The optimum temp. is 30-32°, at which temp. 87.6% of the $C_{10}H_8$ is removed B. C. A.

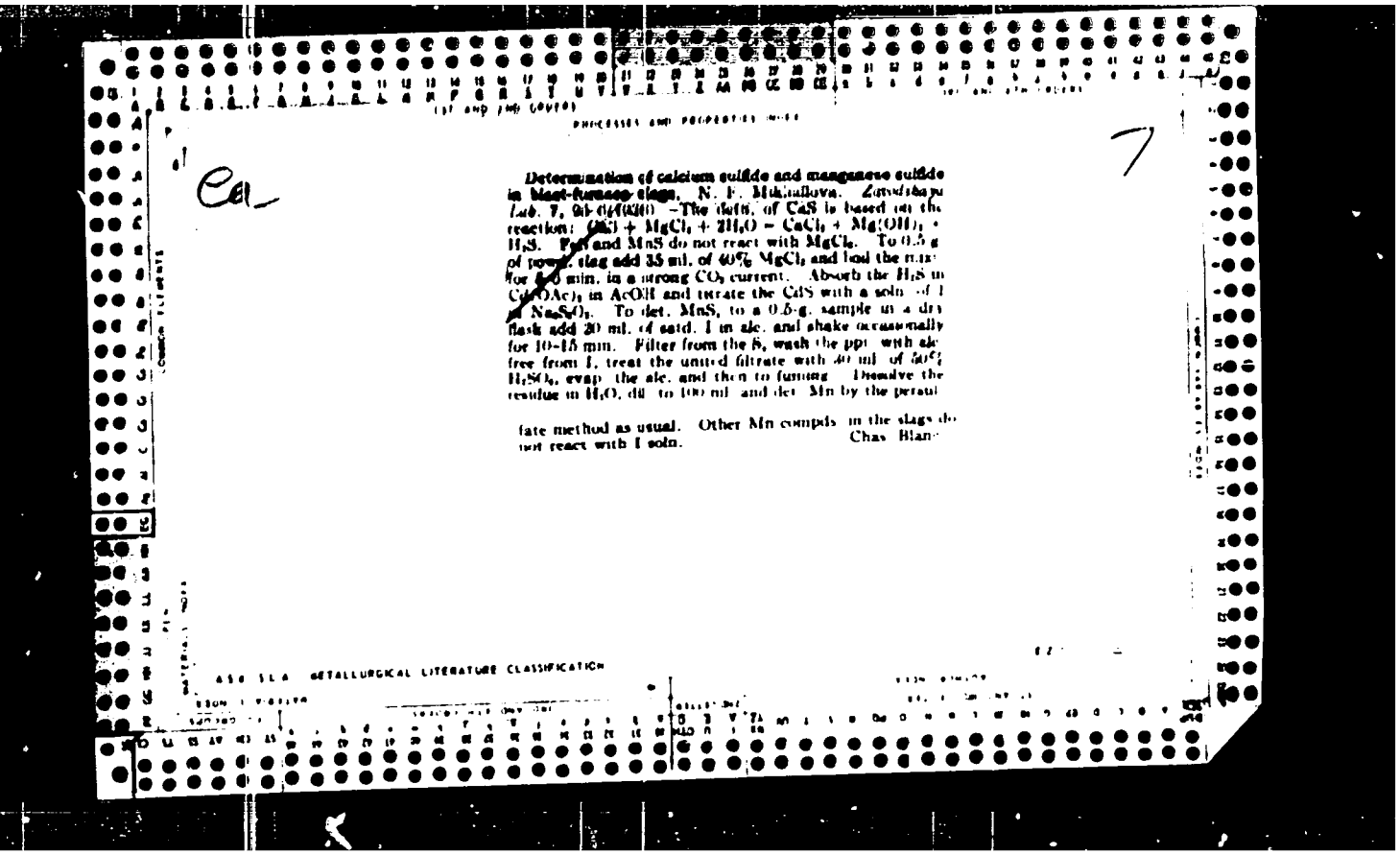


Methods of determining nonmetallic inclusions in steels. N. P. Mikhailova. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 5, 404–7 (1936). -Steel turnings (25 g.) are dissolved in 1 l. of 12% H_2SO_4 without heating (6–7 hrs.) and filtered. The slag residue is washed free from $FeSO_4$, and then is ignited, weighed, decomposed by fusion with Na_2CO_3 and analyzed by the Eggertz method of analysis of slags obtained by the decomposn. of steels with I. Chas. Blanc

A 5 6 - 5 1 A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Rapid determination of phosphorus in iron ores. N. F. Mikhailova. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 6, 1154-1163(1937).—In the volumetric detn. of P in Fe ores by the molybdate method after dissolving the sample in concd. HCl, the evapn. of the soln. and the ignition of the residue for the sepn. of SiO_2 are unnecessary. The retention of 0.03–2% SiO_2 in the soln. does not affect the results. Dissolve a 2-g sample in 20 ml. HCl (d. 1.19), add 25 ml. of hot H_2O, filter and wash the ppt. 2–3 times with hot H_2O. Introduce 40 ml. of 50% NH_4OH and 20 ml. of concd. HNO_3, ppt. with NH_4 molybdate at 70–80° and proceed with dissolving the ppt. and titrating as usual. C. Blanc



Determination of calcium sulfide and manganese sulfide in blast-furnace slags. N. F. Mikhailova. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 7, 91-6(1938). —The detn. of CaS is based on the reaction: CaS + $MgCl_2$ + $2H_2O$ = $CaCl_2$ + $Mg(OH)_2$ + H_2S. FeS and MnS do not react with $MgCl_2$. To 0.5 g of powd. slag add 35 ml. of 40% $MgCl_2$ and boil the mix for 4-5 min. in a strong CO_2 current. Absorb the H_2S in $Cd(OAc)_2$ in AcOH and titrate the CdS with a soln. of I and $Na_2S_2O_3$. To det. MnS, to a 0.5-g. sample in a dry flask add 20 ml. of satd. I in alc. and shake occasionally for 10-15 min. Filter from the S, wash the ppt. with alc. free from I, treat the united filtrate with 40 ml. of 50% H_2SO_4, evap. the alc. and then to fuming. Dissolve the residue in H_2O, dil. to 100 ml. and det. Mn by the persulfate method as usual. Other Mn compds. in the slags do not react with I soln.

Chas. Blanc

MIKHAYLOV, A.N.E.

3

Stability of gliuite portland cement in mediums containing "aggressive" carbonic acid. Yu. P. Tashpulatov and N. P. Mikhailova. [illegible] Khim. Nauk Uzbek. S.S.R. 1953, No. 6, 46-8; Referat. Zhur., Khim. 1953, No. 942.— The stability of gliuite portland cement in relation to CO_2 was studied. The CO_2 concn. in soln. was ~400 mg./l., which was considerably higher than in natural ground waters. A clinker from the Khilkovsk factory was used as the original cement. Gliuite portland cement and tripoline portland cement were prepd. Bryansk tripolite was used; gliuite was obtained from kaolinite clay by calcination at 800°. The stability of all the cements in the soln. contg. "aggressive" CO_2 was lowered. The greatest drop in stability occurred in tripoline portland cement. Gliuite portland cements proved to be more stable, especially cement with 40% gliuite. With respect to stability toward CO_2 the original portland cement had an intermediate position.

Marjorie Keiser

(1)

MIKHAYLOVA, N.F.

New species of the genus Chaetoceros Ehr. hitherto unknown in the Black Sea. Trudy SBS 11:43-47 '59. (MIRA 13:5)
(Black Sea-Diatoms)

MIKHAYLOVA, N.F.

Seasonal variations in the specific composition and quantitative indices of the genus Chaetoceros in the Bay of Sevastopol. Trudy SBS 12:102-120 '59. (MIRA 14:10)
(SEVASTOPOL BAY--DIATOMS)

MIKHAYLOVA, N.F.

Distribution of higher algae along the shores of Shikotan Island.
Bot. zhur. 44 no.3:379-386 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:7)

1.Sevastopol'skaya biologicheskaya stantsiya AN SSSR.
(Shikotan Island--Algae)

MIKHAILOVA, N.F.; LANSKAYA, L.A.

Some data on small flagellates of the Black Sea. Trudy SES 13:11-16 '60. (MIRA 14:3)
(Black Sea—Flagellata)

MIKHAYLOVA, N.F.

Spore formation and its significance in the biology of Chaetoceros Ehr. species. Trudy SBS 13:17-26 '60. (MIRA 14:3)
(Diatoms) (Spores(Botony))

MIKHAYLOVA, N.F.

Germination of resting spores of Chaetoceros lauderi Ralfs.
Dokl. AN SSSR 143 no.3:741-742 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Predstavleno akademikom Ye.N.Pavlovskim.
(Diatoms)(Spores(Botany))

MIKHAYLOVA, N.F.

Distribution of Black Sea species of the genus Chaetoceros in the seas of the Northern Hemisphere and their biogeography. Trudy SBS 17:231-248 '64. (MIRA 18:6)

USSR/Medicine - Physiology MIKHAYLOVA, N G. FD-2421

Card 1/1 Pub 17-4/21

Author : *Piontkovskiy, Prof I. A. and Mikhaylova, N. G.

Title : Effect of ultraviolet light on the higher nervous activity of rats

Periodical : Byul eksp biol i med 39, 15-18, Jan 1955

Abstract : Ultraviolet light affects the higher nervous system of man and animals. Authors experimented on white female rats which had been conditioned according to the method of L. I. Korlyarevskiy, by irradiating them with 1.5 biological doses (15 minutes at 30 cm distance). The effect on the rats varied with the length of the period of irradiation and with the individual rats. Other rats were irradiated with 2.5 biological doses (25 minutes at 30 cm). The skin became painful and under even longer irradiation the animals suffered inhibition of their conditioned reflexes. Irradiation therefore causes changes in cortical dynamics. 9 references, 8 USSR. 4 since 1940. Tables

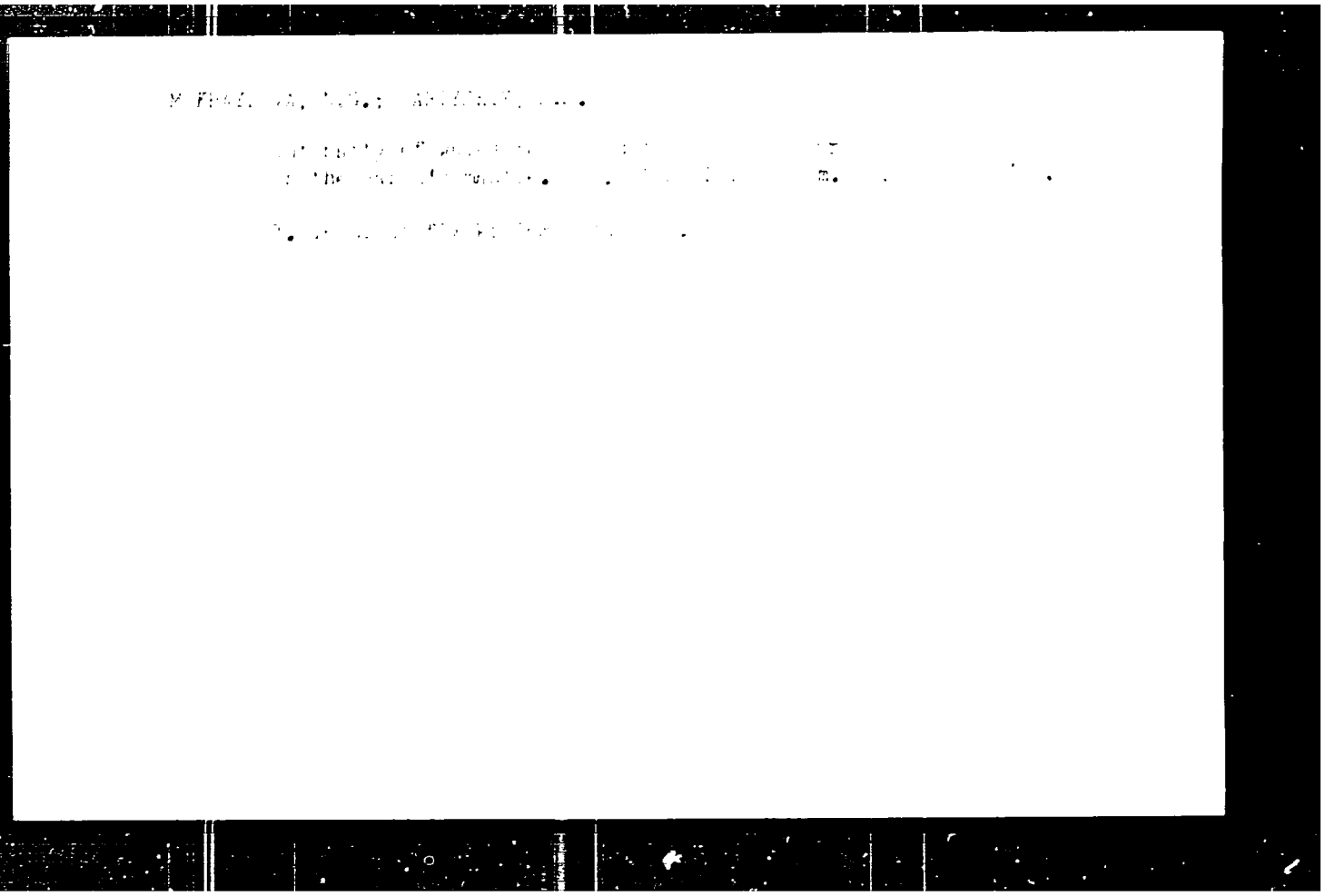
Institution : Chair of Pathophysiology (*Head, Prof I. A. Piontkovskiy) Gor'kiy Medical Institute imeni S. M. Kirov

Submitted : May 10, 1954

MIKHAYLOVA, N. [illegible]

'A [illegible]siderable Rel[illegible] Basic Nerve Processes.'

report presented at the Conference on Influence of Ionizing Radiation upon the Higher Developed Parts of the Central Nerve System, Inst. of Higher Nervous Activity, AS USSR, 6-10 May 1958.



MIKHAYLOVA, N.G.

Relationship between the dosage value of antenatal radiation and the state of the higher activity in adult animals. Med. rad. 5 no.8:22-26 '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(RADIATION--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)
(NERVOUS SYSTEM)

MIKHAYLOVA, N.G.

Concerning the initial data used in the article "Geological structure, and oil and gas potentials of the northern Black Sea and northwestern Azov regions." Geol. nefti 2 no.11:66-68 N '58. (MIRA 11:12)

(Black Sea region--Petroleum geology)
(Black Sea region--Gas, Natural--Geology)
(Azov region--Petroleum geology)
(Azov region--Gas, Natural--Geology)

MIKHAYLOVA, N.G.; SAKS, M.V.

Seismic geological characteristics of regions under study and recorded multiple waves. Trudy Inst. fiz. Zem. no.34:29-47 '64. (MIRA 18:8)

IVANOVA, L.A.; MIKHAYLOVA, N.G.

Variation of the character of multiple and single waves by areas.
Trudy Inst. fiz. Zem. no.34:48-60 '64.
(MIRA 18:8)

EITINGON, L.G.; MIKHAYLOVA, N.G.

Experience in the use of controlled directional reception in separating single and multiple waves. Trudy Inst. fiz. Zem. no.34:105-120 '64. (MIRA 18:8)

YEPINAT'YEVA, A.M., doktor tekhn.nauk; MIKHAYLOVA, N.G.; SMOLENOVA, Ye.M.

Recordability of exchange reflected waves in areas characterized by intense longitudinal multiple waves. Trudy Inst. fiz. Zem. no.34:175-189 '64. (MIRA 18:8)

SOV/49-59-7-4/22

AUTHORS: Yepinat'yeva, A. M., Mikhaylova, N. G.

TITLE: The Determination of Different Types of the Multi- Reflected Waves According to Their Kinematic and Dynamic Characteristics

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Seriya geofizicheskaya, 1959, Nr 7, pp 965-980 and 3 plates (USSR)

ABSTRACT: An experimental division of waves into two classes, multi- and singly reflected, was attempted in a region where intensive multi- reflected waves could be easily obtained. The multi- reflected waves were further divided into fully and partly reflected waves. It was found that the majority of waves were reflected several times from one discontinuity layer, $H \approx 800$ m deep, the characteristic coefficient of reflection of which was large ($q \approx 0.3$). Also it was established that the waves fully reflected from the discontinuity at $H = 800$ m were again reflected from a strata characterized by a low velocity coefficient. The method of the vertical hodograph (Fig 1)

Card 1/4

The Determination of Different Types of the Multi- Reflected Waves According to Their Kinematic and Dynamic Characteristics

was applied to determine the possible waves of multi-reflected wave propagation. It was found that the kinetic characteristics of waves were often inadequate for determining the wave paths. Therefore, another method, based on the amplitude's ratio of multi- and singly-reflected waves was applied (Eqs (2)-(4)). The number of multi-reflected waves recorded simultaneously by two seismographs of different frequencies (SCh - 37 h , VCh - 105 h) were not equal. This could be explained by both the different absorbing properties of strata and by the different absorption of waves of different frequencies. It was also found that the number of singly-reflected waves recorded by the high frequency apparatus was much greater than that recorded by the low frequency one. The experimental data are given in the form of graphs, Figs 1-12. They illustrate the following:

Fig 1 - a vertical hodograph (dotted lines in all figures represent the seismic sampling).

Fig 2 - hodograph of the reflected waves (recorded by the apparatus VCh).

Card 2/4 Fig 3 - high frequency (VCh - top) and low frequency

The Determination of Different Types of the Multi- Reflected Waves According to Their Kinematic and Dynamic Characteristics

(SCh - bottom) seismographs.
Fig 4 - relation $V_{effect} = f(t_o)$.
Fig 5 - high frequency (VCh) seismographs.
Fig 6 - method of determining the reflection.
Fig 7 - explanation of determination of the wave type by means of a vertical hodograph.
Fig 8 - vertical, high frequency hodograph as applied for determining the type of wave.
Fig 9 - propagation of multi-reflected waves.
Fig 10 - propagation of singly- and multi-reflected waves in a 3-layer medium.
Fig 11 - vertical hodographs (black circles - VCh data, light circles - SCh data).

Card 3/4

SOV/49-59-7-4/22

The Determination of Different Types of the Multi- Reflected Waves According to Their Kinematic and Dynamic Characteristics

Fig 12 - seismogram showing interference of waves. There are 12 figures and 16 references, of which 9 are Soviet, 3 German and 4 English.

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk SSSR, Institut fiziki Zemli (Academy of Sciences USSR, Institute of Physics of the Earth)

SUBMITTED: April 16, 1958.

Card 4/4

ACCESSION NR: AP4014025 S/0049/64/000/001/0029/0039

AUTHORS: Mikhaylova, N. G.; Pariyskiy, B. S.

TITLE: Computing theoretical seismograms for the simplest cases of structure in a medium at normal incidence

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izv. Seriya geofizicheskaya, no. 1, 1964, 29-39

TOPIC TAGS: seismogram, BESM 2 computer, theoretical seismogram, transition layer, normal incidence, incident wave, reflected wave, refracted wave, double transition layer

ABSTRACT: The authors have set up a program on the BESM-2 for computing theoretical seismograms of plane waves at normal incidence. The computations are made by the difference method. Seismograms have been calculated for waves reflected and refracted at transition and double transition layers. The authors have analyzed the pattern of change in form of the record for waves reflected from transition layers of different thicknesses and for waves refracted at these layers. It is shown that for thin transition layers the form of the reflected wave is similar to the form of the incident wave, but the spectrum is shifted toward lower frequen-

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4014025

cies. The form of the refracted wave from the transition layer is almost indistinguishable from the form of the incident wave. A comparison of the forms for the records of waves reflected from a double transition layer and from a layer with constant velocity has shown that there is an insignificant change in displacement for very thin layers. For thick layers the difference becomes appreciable. A comparison of computational results for waves reflected from a transition layer with and without consideration of short waves has shown that when a transition layer is present, interference phenomena in the layer, as a result of short waves, are weak. It is possible then to use the approximation formula of Bortfeld for computations without consideration of the short waves. "The authors express their thanks to V. I. Keylis-Borok and I. S. Berzon for valuable remarks and advice proferred during the prosecution of the work and the reading of the manuscript." Orig. art. has: 7 figures and 16 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk SSSR Institut fiziki Zemli (Academy of Sciences SSSR Institute of Physics of the Earth)

SUBMITTED: 13Apr63 DATE ACQ: 14Feb64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AS, PH NO REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 006

Card 2/2

L 14973-66 EWT(1)/EWA(h) GW

ACC NR: AP6003333 SOURCE CODE: UR/0387/66/000/001/0013/0023

AUTHOR: Mikhaylova, M. G.; Pariyskiy, B. S.; Saks, M. V. 59 8

ORG: Institute of Physics of the Earth, Academy of Sciences SSSR (Institut fiziki Zemli Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Spectral characteristics of bundles of layers

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Fizika Zemli, no. 1, 1966, 13-23

TOPIC TAGS: seismography, frequency characteristic, laminar boundary layer, seismic wave, shock wave reflection, wave mechanics

ABSTRACT: The authors consider the frequency characteristics of bundles of layers for reflected waves (the case of normal incidence and plane waves). The characteristics are calculated on a BESM-2 computer and compared with the characteristics of homogeneous layers. The method used for calculation is discussed and the case of a two-layer bundle is examined. The frequency characteristics of bundles with uniformly spaced layers are analyzed as a function of the number, velocity differentiation and thickness of the layers in the bundle. A comparison of the frequency

UDC: 550.834.5

Card 1/3

characteristics of bundles of layers shows several features which distinguish them from homogeneous layers. The extrema for the characteristics of the bundles are not equal. The ratio between two adjacent extrema may be used to determine the non-homogeneity of the bundle. The difference between this ratio and unity increases as the number of layers decreases and their velocity differentiation increases. The position of the extrema for the characteristics of bundles with respect to the frequency axis is uneven. The number of the extremum decreases as the number of layers in the bundle is reduced. The coefficient of reflection at resonant frequencies may be considerably greater than the maximum coefficients of reflection from thin layers. This explains the extremely intense reflected waves in actual media where the maximum coefficients of reflection from individual thin layers show that there should be no such waves. A comparison of the characteristics of bundles and homogeneous layers shows that it is impossible to use homogeneous layers for approximating bundles with a small number of layers (2-5) when the coefficients of reflection within the bundle are equal to or greater than the coefficients of reflection on its upper surface. Sharp variations in the shape of the frequency characteristics for bundles with a small number of layers when there are slight variations in the thickness of the individual layers in the bundle indicates that discontinuity in the correlation and variation in the shape of the recording for reflected waves in actual media are

L 11973-66
ACC NR: AP6003333

due to changes in the thickness and velocity of the layers in the bundle. Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 26Dec64/ ORIG REF: 012/ OTH REF: 003

Card 3/3 vmb

MIKHAYLOVA, N.I.

Periodicity of the temperature curve and the possibility of calculating temperature variations by steps of 5°C.
Geofiz. i astron. no.8:130-133 '65.
(MIRA 19:1)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gidrometeorologicheskiy institut.

MIKHAYLOVA, N. I.

"Thermal Regime of the Soil in the European Territory of the Soviet Union during the Hot Period of the Year." Cand Geog Sci, Main Geophysics Observatory, Leningrad, 1954. (RZhGeol, Feb 55)

SO: Sum. No. 631, 26 Aug 55 - Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (14)

MIKHAYLOVA, M.I.

Thermal conditions of soils in European USSR during the warm period of the year. Trudy Ukr.NIGMI no.6:192-197 '56. (MLRA 10:5)

(Soil temperature)

USSR/Cultivated Plants - Cereals. Oil-Bearing. Sugar-Beets. M

Abs Jour : Ref Zh - Biol., No. 8, 1958, 82453

Author : Kok Kh., A.M., Mikhaylova, V.I.

Inst : AS USSR

Title : Determination of the Aggregate Evaporation of a Beet Field by Diffusion Method.

Orig Pub : V sb.: Biol. osnovy orosh. zemled. M., AN SSSR, 1957, 430-446

Abstract : The new methods of the determination of evaporation are based either on the calculation of thermal balance or on the diffusion of water vapor over the evaporating surface. The latter method is based on the utilization of the

Card 1/3

- 96 -

USSR/Cultivated Plants - Commercial. Oil-Bearing. Sugar-Bearing. M

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 18, 1958, 82453

diffusion equation for the calculation of evaporation. The diffusion method of the determination of evaporation has been described in the special instructions of the Main Geographic Observatory. In addition to this, psychrometers placed at two altitudes are utilized, and next to them hand anemometers are set up at the same height. In the experiment beet was grown in vegetation vessels of V.P. Popov design consisting actually of a container of the capacity of 45 kilograms of soil with a perforated bottom and a similar case of 60 centimeters in height sunk completely into the ground. Observations were conducted with P 632 variety in July and August in the order of methodical processing. During the first period of the experiment (17-21 of July) the weather was gloomy, with rains, predominantly without sunshine. Under these conditions the total evaporation on the beet field comprised 2.4-4.2 millimeters in a 24-hour period

Card 2/3

Mikhaylova, N.I.

USSR/Plant Physiology - Water Regimen I.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 18, 1958, 82011

Author : Kekukh, A.M., Mikhaylova, N.I.

Inst : Ukr. Scientific Research Hydro-Meteorol. Institute

Title : Water Consumption of Winter Wheat in the Fields on the Territory of Ukrainian SSR

Orig Pub : Tr. Ukr. n.-i. gidro-meteorol. in-ta, 1957, vyp. 8, 3-15

Abstract : A high (0.8 correlation coefficient between the total evaporation of winter wheat water and the reserve of productive moisture in the soil was found on the basis of average values collected for many years. The dependence of transpiration intensity not only on the dificit of atmospheric saturation but also on the soil moisture was established, The quantitative dependence of water consumption of wheat on the dificit of air moisture was not

Card 1/2

KEKUKH, A.M.; MIKHAYLOVA, N.I.

Water requirements of sugar beets in beet-growing regions of the Ukraine. Trudy UkrNIGMI no.14:24-45 '58. (MIRA 12:5)
(Ukraine--Sugar beets--Water requirements)

MIKHAYLOVA, N.I.; TIMOSHENKO, G.L.

Method of forecasting the seeding time of sugar beets. Trudy UkrNIGMI no.16:41-53 '59. (MIRA 13:6)
(Ukraine--Sugar beets)
(Planting time)

KEKUKH, A.M.; MIKHAYLOVA, N.I.

Moisture resources available to corn in the Ukrainian S.S.R. Trudy UkrNIGMI no.16:54-62 '59. (MIRA 13:6)
(Ukraine--Corn (Maize)--Water requirements)

MIKHAYLOVA, N.I.; GALINSKAYA, M.S.

Method of forecasting the harvesting time for sugar beets. Trudy UKrNIGMI no.22:55-56 '61. (MIRA 14:6)
(Ukraine—Sugar beets—Harvesting)

MIKHAYLOVA, N.I.

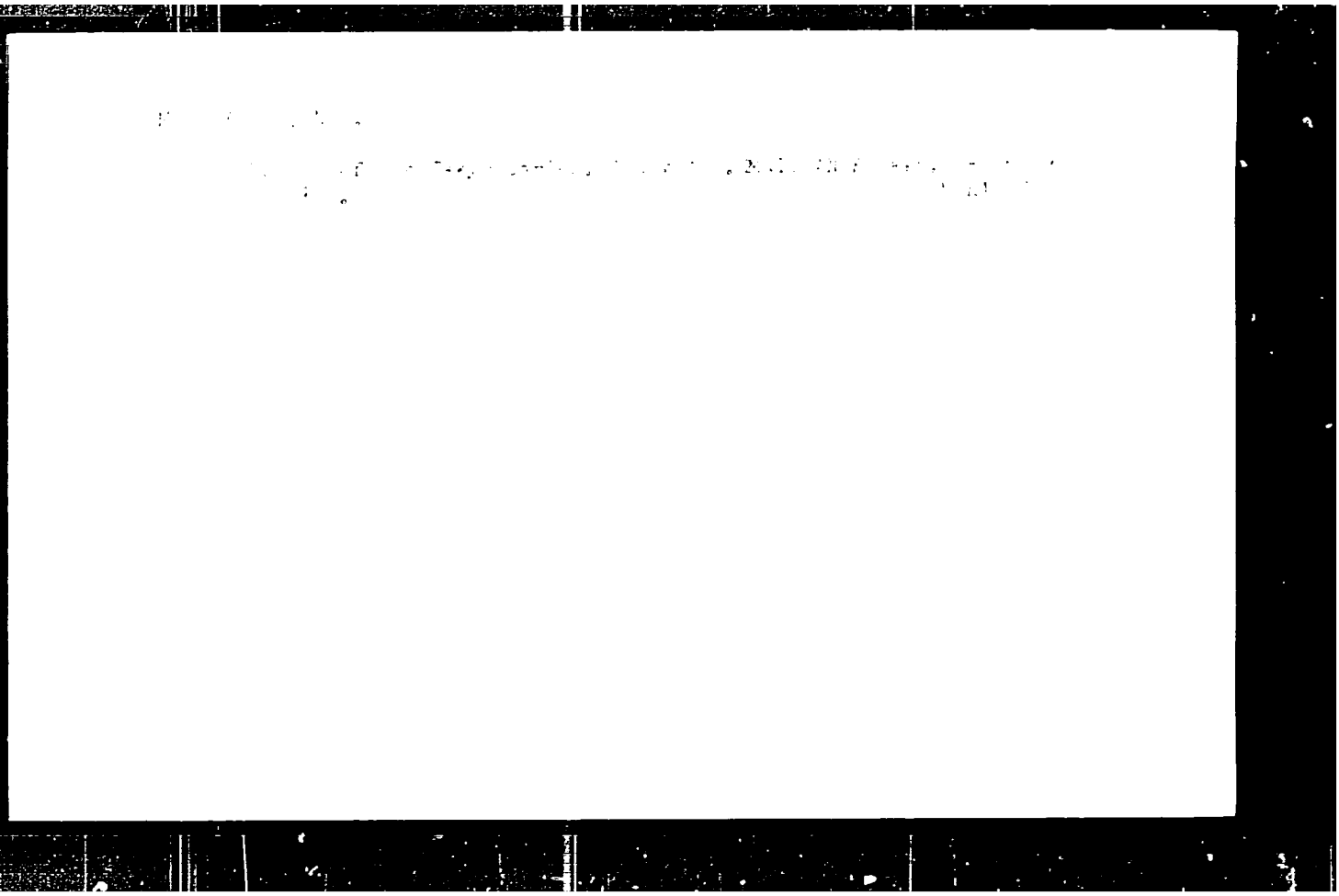
Methods of estimating agrometeorological conditions for growing sugar beets in the Ukrainian S.S.R. Trudy UkrNIIGMI no.28:31-40 '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(Uraine--Sugar beets) (Ukraine--Meteorology, Agricultural)

MIKHAYLOVA, N.I.

Studying the absorption power of sugar beet leaves in the various ranges of a solar spectrum. Trudy UkrNIGMI no.37:72-84 '63.
(MIRA 17:3)

MIKHAYLOVA, N.I.

Method of critical analysis of the weight of sugar beet roots. Trudy UkrNIGMI no.44:84-88 '64. (MIRA [illegible])



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134110002-8"

ACC NR: AR6022462 SOURCE CODE: UR/0169/66/000/003/B083/B083

AUTHOR: Mikhaylova, N. I.

TITLE: Periodicity in temperature patterns and the feasibility of estimating times of temperature changes in steps of 5°C

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Geofiz, Abs. 3B530

REF SOURCE: Geofiz. i astron. Inform. byul, no. 8, 1965, 130-133

TOPIC TAGS: climatology, long range weather forecasting, weather station, meteorologic observation

TRANSLATION: Observations made at the hydrometeorological station in Kiev which span 100 years (1864-1963) are reviewed. A definite regularity is noted in temperature changes, appearing in alternate years with temperature fluctuations of a certain duration and amplitude. The series in point consists of 14 to 18 year cycles. The periodicity is clear even in the magnitudes of positive deviations from the norms. The periodicity of stable 5° steps of transition is particularly well marked in the springtime. It is established that 80% of the apparent exceptions to the stable 5° steps were caused by the distribution in time of larger periods of temperature fluctuation, each of which lasted 14 to 36 pentad. Graphs are given for determining the dates of the 5° steps depending on the end of definite periods of temperature fluctuation. The

Card 1/2 UDC: 551.521.33

ACC NR: AR6022462

average discrepancy between the calculated and actual transition step is 3 days. These calculations hold for 2 months to 1 year. The data are furnished on the behavior of an Azores maximum through one whole temperature cycle. It is proposed that a cyclic character also exists in the development of pressures and is similar in duration to temperature cycles. Y. Mel'nik.

SUB CODE: 04

Card 2/2

MIKHAYLOVA, M. K.

"Investigating the Reaction of Portland Cement Clinker With Caustic Materials at Various Temperatures." Cand Tech Sci, Leningrad Technological Inst, Leningrad, 1954. (RZhKhim, No 12, Nov 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (13)

SO: Sum. No. 521, 2 Jun 55

15-57-4-4656

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 4, p 96 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Klyucharov, Ya, V., Il'ina, N. V., Mikhaylova, N. K.

TITLE: Alteration of the Phase Composition and the Technical Properties of the Nonfired Chrome-Magnesite Refractory Material Used in a Rotary Cement Kiln (Izmeneniye fazovogo sostava i tekhnicheskikh svoystv bezobzhigovogo khromomagnezitovogo ogneupora pri sluzhbe v tsementnoy vrashchayushcheysya pechi)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Gos. Vses. in-t po proyektir. i nauch-issled. rabotam v tsement. prom-sti, 1956, Nr 19, pp 84-9[illegible]

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry

Card 1/1

SOV/137-59-1-58

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, 1959, Nr 1, p 8 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Klyucharov, Ya. V., Mikhaylova, N. K.

TITLE: Thermal Expansion of Lining Materials in the Sintering Zone of Rotary Cement Kilns (Teplovoye rasshireniye futerovochnykh materialov zon spekaniya tsementnykh vrashchayushchikhsya pechey)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Gos. Vses. in-t po proyektir. i nauchno-issled. rabotam v tsementn. prom-sti, 1958, Nr 20, pp 31-45

ABSTRACT: Experimental work was carried out on the determination of thermal expansion (E) of chrome-magnesite brick (CB) KhM-4 and of mortars of various composition. Two types of blocks for model brickwork were used, namely, blocks 20x20x23 and 20x20x24-mm size, sawed out of CB and joined with 3-mm mortar seams. Fresh mortar was prepared from magnesite, chrome-magenesite, and caustic magnesite which were mixed with sintering additives (metal filings or pyrite cinders), the grain-size composition of the mixture was variable. Experiments were also conducted in replacing mortar with metal plates (2 mm). Mortar burned at 1450°C and unburned mortars were tested. The following conclusions were drawn on the

Card 1/2

Thermal Expansion of Lining Materials in the Sintering Zone of Rotary Cement Kilns

basis of the experiments: Thermal E of magnesite and chrome-magnesite mortars with filing added exceeds the E of CB, whereas E of mortar with addition of pyrite cinders at >1250° is lower than of brick, which partially compensates the free E of the brick. When metal plates are used the thermal E of the brickwork is only slightly different from the E of CB. Changes in the linear dimensions of magnesite and chrome-magnesite mortars after service in rotary kiln are related to the change in the phase composition of the seam. In the cold zones of the lining heated to 500 - 600°C the mortar changes but little in volume; above 500 - 600° thermal E sharply increases (attaining 5%), more especially with elevated Fe oxide content in the mortar; in the hot areas the E of the mortar attains 1.6 - 2.2%, at >1200 - 1300° temperatures the mortar begins to contract, compensating for the expansion of the CB. Thermal E of the Podolskiy-plant mortar made of caustic magnesite with additions of pyrite cinders is 60% less than the E of chrome-magnesite mortars.

N M.

Card 2/2

MIKHAYLOVA, N.K.

Distr: E2c

1. The (thermal) expansion of the elements of the refractories of the fusion zone of the rotary kiln. Ya. V. Kirich-Krov and N. K. Mikhailova. *Trudy* 24, No. 1, 11-16 (1958).—Chem. and phys. properties of numerous refractory mixts. of Cr_2O_3-MgO-SiO_2-Al_2O_3 are tabulated and their linear changes, pos. or neg., in the range 0°–1300° are plotted. H. L. Olin

1/1

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1

NESHCHADIM, A.G., inzh.; KURDYUMOV, V.N., inzh.; Prinimali uchastiye: YEDEMSKIY, P.M.; FADEYEVA, K.M.; SOKOLOV, A.I.; PETROVA, A.I.; MIKHAYLOVA, N.M.; SERGEYEVA, Z.P.

Influence of temperature on the extraction of prepressed sunflower cakes in the DS-70 extractor. Masl.-zhir. prom. 27 no.6:35-38 Je '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Voronezhskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut, Leningradskoye otdeleniye (for Neshchadim). 2. Leningradskiy maslozhirovoy kombinat (for Kurdyumov, Yedemskiy, Fadeyeva, Sokolov, Petrova, Mikhaylova, Sergeyeva). (Sunflower oil)

MIKHAYLOVA, N.M., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

Compound treatment of cicatricial trophic ulcers of the lower extremities in the light of late results Ortop., travm. i protez. no.6:46-52 N-D '55. (MLRA 9:12)

1. Iz Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta fizioterapii (dir. - prof. A.N.Obrosov)

(LEG, ulcers
cicatricial trophic, ther.)
(ULCERS
cicatricial trophic of leg, ther.)

MIKHAYLOVA, N.M., kand.med.nauk

Treatment of intraarticular fractures of the proximal end of the tibia. Ortop.travm. i protez 19 no.2:75 Mr-Ap '58 (MIRA 11:5)

1. Iz TSentral'nogo instituta travmatologii i ortopedii (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. N.N. Priorov).
(TIBIA, fract.
intraarticular, of proximal end, management (Rus))

MIKHAYLOVA, N.M., kand.med.nauk (Moskva, ul. Chaykovskogo, d. 7/1, kv.10)

Treatment of intra-articular fracture of the proximal end of the tibia [with summary in English]. Vest.khir. 81 no.10:93-99 O '58 (MIRA 11:11)

1. Iz TSentral'nogo instituta travmatologii i ortopedii (dir. - prof. N.N. Priorov) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.

(TIBIA, fract.
intra-articular, of proximal end, management (Rus))

MIKHAILOVA, N. M.

4213. (1073) THE TREATMENT OF PROXIMAL INTRAARTICULAR TIBIA FRACTURE (Russian text) - Mihailova N. M. - VESTN. KHIR. 1958, (93-99) Illus. 5

The immediate and late results in 125 cases are reviewed. Both tibial condyles were fractured in 24 cases, the exterior condyle in 39, the interior condyles in 28 and the intercondylar eminence in 34 cases. When the contiguity of the articular surface is destroyed, longitudinal traction with the addition of side tractions gives quite favourable results in the majority of cases. After the fracture is reduced early motion, massage and adequate physiotherapy promote the restoration of articular function. If motion is contraindicated quadriceps femoris tension exercises should be instituted to obviate muscle atrophy. Weight bearing has to be delayed till the eventual secondary displacement of fragments is no longer threatening. After 3 to 4.5 months have elapsed from the time of fracture reduction, full weight bearing is allowed in case of fracture of one condyle and after 4.5-5 months time when both condyles have been injured. When conservation treatment fails, surgery should be resorted to, both in fractures of condyles and of the intercondylar eminence.

(IX, 19)

MIKHAYLOVA, N.M., kand.med.nauk

Problem of spondylolisthesis and its treatment. Ortop., travm. i protez. 20 no.5:3-7 My '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Iz TSentral'nogo instituta travmatologii i ortopedii (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof.N.N.Priorov) i TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey (dir. - prof.V.P.Lebedeva).
(SPONDYLOLISTHESIS
diag. & ther. (Rus))

MIKHAYLOVA, N.M.

Operative therapy in fractures of the proximal metaphysics of the tibia. Khirurgiia no.9:27-31 '61. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Iz TSentral'nogo instituta travmatologii i ortopedii (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. N.N. Priorov [deceased]) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.
(TIBIA--FRACTURE)

MIKHAYLOVA, N.M., kand. med. nauk; PETROVA, A.S., kand.med. nauk

Case of Gaucher's disease with bone changes. Ortop. travm. protez. 24 no.7:61-64 Jl '63 (MIRA 17:2)

1. Iz TSentral'nogo instituta travmatologii i ortopedii (dir. - prof. M.V. Volkov). Adres avtorov: Moskva A-299, Novaya Ipatovka, d.8, TSentral'nyy institut travmatologii i ortopedii.

BALABA, T.Ya., doktor med. nauk; MERKUR'YEVA, R.V., kand. biol. nauk; MIKHEL'MAN, M.D., doktor med. nauk; MIKHAYLOVA, N.M., kand. med. nauk

Biochemical study of the protein-carbohydrate complexes of the blood serum in patients with arthrosis deformans of the hip joint; preliminary report. Ortop., travm. i protez. 26 no. 10:3-9 O '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Iz TSentral'nogo instituta travmatologii i ortopedii (dir. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. M.V.Volkov). Adress avtorov: Moskva A-299, ul. priorova d. 10 TSentral'nyy institut travmatologii i ortopedii. Submitted May 23, 1964.

FDD PA 1697-5

MIKHAYLOVA, N. M.

USSR/Chemistry - Analysis Sep 50

"Protection of the Stannous Chloride Solution Against Oxidation," N. M. Mikhaylova, Water Lab, All-Union Inst of Thermal Engr

"Zavod Lab" Vol XVI, No 9, pp 1127-1128

Solution of stannous chloride, used for determination of silicates and phosphates by blue molybdenum complexes, readily loses its reduction ability due to oxidation by oxygen of the air. Suggests method for preserving solution of stannous chloride under layer of

16925

USSR/Chemistry - Analysis (Contd) Sep 50

purified vaseline oil. Solution may be kept intact up to 2 weeks.

16925

5(3)

AUTHORS: Nazarov, I. N., Prostakov, N. S., Mikheyeva, N. N., Mikhaylova, N. M.

SOV/79-29-9-27/76

TITLE: Synthetic Anaesthetics. Derivatives of 1-Oxyalkyl-2,5--dimethyl Piperidine

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 29, Nr 9, pp 2940-2942 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The 1-oxyalkyl-2,5-dimethyl piperidines described in one of the previous reports (Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 29, 2861, 1959) were used for the synthesis of their esters which may be useful as anaesthetics of the methycaine and surphocaine type (meticaine? surfocaine?) as well as for the synthesis of 1-alkyl halide-2,5-dimethyl piperidine, as intermediates in the synthesis of the anaesthetics of the phenadone group. Benzoylation of 1-β-oxyethyl-2,5-dimethyl piperidine (I), 1-α-methyl-β-oxyethyl-2,5-dimethyl piperidine (II), 1-β-oxypropyl-2,5-dimethyl piperidine (III) produced benzoates of these amino alcohols, (IV), (V), (VI) (Scheme). The oxy-group in the amino alcohols (I), (II), (III) was replaced by chlorine by means of thionyl chloride. The following piperidines were obtained in yields of up to 80%:

Synthetic Anesthetics. Derivatives of 1-Oxyalkyl-2,5-dimethyl Piperidine

SOV/79-29-9-27/76

1-β-ethyl-chloride-2,5-dimethyl piperidine (VII), 1-α-methyl-β-ethyl-chloride-2,5-dimethyl piperidine (VIII), 1-β-propyl-chloride-2,5-dimethyl piperidine (IX). In heating the latter with 30% alcoholic alkali solution 1-β-ethoxy-propyl-2,5-dimethyl piperidine (X) was separated instead of the expected product of dehydrochlorination.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii (Moscow Institute of Fine Chemical Technology)

SUBMITTED: July 10, 1958

Card 2/2

AKOL'ZIN, P.A., doktor tekhn.nauk; MIKHAYLOVA, N.M.

Treating water with hydrazine for protection of the metal of boilers against acid corrosion. Teploenergetika 7 no.7: 59-64 Jl '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy teplotekhnicheskiy institut.
(Feed-water purification)
(Corrosion and anticorrosives)

TERENT'YEV, A.P.; GRACHEVA, R.A.; MIKHAYLOVA, N.M.

Preparation of acids via furan derivatives. Part 7: Synthesis of benzoylasparagine and benzoylisoasparagine. Zhur.ob.khim. 33 no.2:581-583 F '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V.Lomonosova.
(Asparagine) (Succinamic acid) (Furan)

PROSTAKOV, N.S.; GAYVORONSKAYA, L.A.; MIKHAYLOVA, N.M.; KIRILLOVA, L.M.

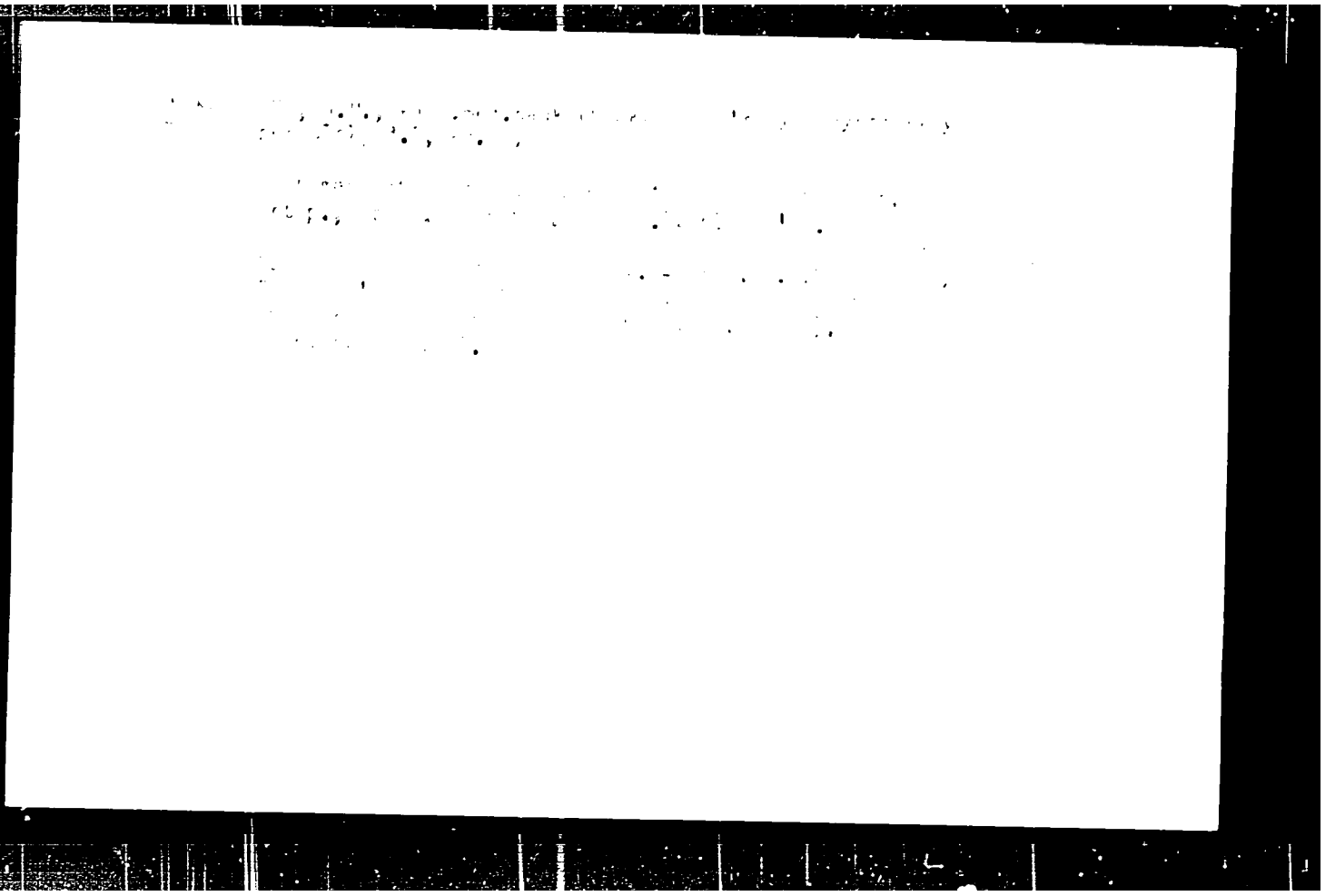
Substituted pyridines. Synthesis of 2,5-dimethyl-4-alkaryl (aryl) pyridines. Zhur. ob. khim. 33 no.8:2573-2576 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Universitet druzhby narodov imeni Patrisa Lumumby.

PROSYAKOV, N.S.; ZAYTSEV, B.Ye.; MIKHAYLOVA, N.M.; MIKHEYEVA, N.N.

Special structure of isomeric 2,5-dimethyl- and 1,2,5-trimethyl-4-phenyl-4-piperidols. Zhur.ob.khim. 34 no.2:463-467 F '64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Universitet druzhby narodov imeni Patrisa Lumumby.



MIKHAYLOVA, N. N.

"Respiratory Reactions of Dogs Deprived of Visual, Auditory, and Olfactory Distance Receptors." Cand Med Sci, Kuybyshev State Medical Inst, Kuybyshev, 1954. (KL, No 1, Jan 55)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (12)
SO: Sum. No. 556, 24 Jun 55

OKUN', M.M., nauch sotr.; MIKHAYLOVA, N.N., ml.nauch.sotr.; FEDYAYEVA, M.I., ml.nauch.sotr.

"UV-TSNILV hemp fiber humidifier". Tekst.prom. 17 no.12:67 D '57. (MIRA 11:1)

1.Rukovoditel' sushil'noy laboratorii TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta lubyanykh volokon (for Okun')
(Hemp)

DMITRIYEVA, A.I.; SHUSHKIN, A.A.; MIRONOV, K.M.; DERBENEV, S.I.; GRANICHNOVA, Z.P.; OKUN', M.M.; MIKHAYLOVA, K.N.; ANDREYEV, V.V.; MAKEYEV, V.S.; OSIPOVA, V.M.; L'VOVYY, V.S.; SMIRNOV, G.N., nauchnyy sotr.; ZAIKIN, I.N.; TAL'NISHNIKH, G.N.; MORKOVIN, V.A.; GALAGAN, V.A.; RAZUVAYEV, A.A., red.; SOKOLOVA, V.Ye., red.; TRISHINA, L.A., tekhn. red.

[Manual on the industrial primary processing of flax] Spravochnik po zavodskoi pervichnoi obrabotke l'na. Izd.2., perer. i dop. Moskva, Rostekhizdat, 1962. 795 p. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Sentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut lubyanykh volokon (for Dmitriyeva, Shushkin, Mironov, Derbenev, Granichnova, Okun', Mikhaylova, Andreyev, Makeyev, Osipova). 2. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut okhrany truda (for Smirnov). 3. Upravleniye zagotovk i pervichnoy obrabotki l'na Kalininskogo sovnarkhoza (for Zaikin, Tal'nishnikh, Morkovin, Galagan, L'vovyy).

(Flax) (Flax processing machinery)

REMESNIKOV, I.D. (Moskva); BOGORAD, Ye.A. (Moskva); MIKHAYLOVA, N.N. (Moskva)

Distribution of mineral compounds of iron in the products of the magnetic separation of Kuznetsk Basin coals. Izv.AN SSSR. Otd.tekh.nauk. Met.i topl. no.4:162-164 Jl-Ag '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(Magnetic separation of ores) (Iron compounds)

REMESNIKOV, I.D.; MIKHAYLOVA, N.N.; Prinimali uchastiye: BOGORAD, Ye.I.; ZAYTSEV, T.F.; SEDOVA, L.N.; BEL'NIKOVA, K.N.

Effect of magnetic additions of various sizes on the preparation of coal and its dedusting. Trudy IGI 20:20-27 '63. (MIRA 17:8)

MIKHAYLOV, N.E., VOROZHEYEVA, V.P.

Determination of hydroxybenzophenone derivatives by paper chromatography. Zav. lab. 30 no.7:802-803 '64.

(MIRA 18:3)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimikatov dlya polimernykh materialov.

MIKHAYLOVA, N. G.

Strength of high-alumina ceramics. N. L. POLYAKOVA AND N. G. MIKHAYLOVA. *Steklo i Keram.*, 11 [3] 16–18 (1954).—67
Ultraporcelain shapes containing 63 to 81% Al_2O_3 were tested to determine the effects of configuration, microstructure, cross-section area, fineness of grinding, and conditions of firing.
B.Z.K.

(1)

MIKHAYLOVA, N.P., inzh.

Efficient method for the repair of spike drivers. Put' i put.khoz. 8 no.3:11 '64. (MIRA 17:3)

MIKHAYLOVA, N.P.

Magnetic properties of Toka granites. Dop.AN URSR no.6:581-583 '55.
(MLRA 9:7)

1.Institut geologichnikh nauk AN URSR. Predstaviv diysniy chlen AN URSR V.G.Bondarchuk.

(Buzuluk Valley--Granite)

TORSKIY, P.N.; MIKHAYLOVA, N.P.; MIRZOYEVA, M.D., red.; IVANOVA, A.G., tekhn.red.

[Using perforators and pneumatic percussion drills in boring underground test holes in iron ore mines] Opyt bureniia podzemnykh razvedochnykh skvazhin perforatorami i pnevmoudarnikami na zheleznykh rudnikakh. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po geol. i okhrane nedr, 1958. 18 p. (MIRA 12:3)
(Boring machinery) (Iron mines and mining)

MIKHAYLOVA, N.P.

Magnetic properties of rocks in the central Dnieper Valley. Trudy Inst. geol. nauk AN URSR. Ser. geofiz. no.2:176-182 '58. (MIRA 11:6)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk AN USSR.
(Dnieper Valley--Rocks--Magnetic properties)

SOV-21-58-8-16/27

AUTHORS: Bondarchuk, V.G., Member of the AS UkrSSR, Vendrashchuk, V.Ya., Krutikhovskaya, Z.A., Lebedev, T.T., Vikhaylova, N.F., and Sollogub, V.B.

TITLE: Hypsometric Chart of the Surface of the Precambrian Foundation of the UkrSSR and Some Adjacent Areas (Skhema gipsometrii poverkhnosti dokembriyskogo fundamenta USSR i nekotorykh sopredel'nykh territoriy)

PERIODICAL: Dopovidi Akademii nauk Ukrains'koi RSR, 1958, Nr 8, pp 863-866 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The old charts of the Precambrian foundation within the Ukraine compiled by A.D. Arkhangel'skiy (Ref. 1) and other investigators, of which the most detailed is the chart by E.E. Fotiadi (Ref. 15) are mostly obsolete and do not correspond to the present level of the geologico-geophysical knowledge of the Ukraine territory. Making use of charts compiled by F.A. Rudenko, Z.M. Kozlovskaya, V.T. Syabryay, K.M. Varava, E.I. Andreyeva for individual regions and based on the results of electrosurveys by V.I. Klushin, gravimetric investigations by I.I. Subotin and prospecting drilling, in 1957 the authors compiled a hypsometric chart of the surface of the Precambrian crystalline

Card 1/2

Hypsometric Chart of the Surface of the Precambrian Foundation of the UkrSSR and Some Adjacent Areas

foundation of the Ukrainian SSR and certain adjacent areas on a scale of 1 : 750,000. The contemporary surface of the Precambrian foundation has a peculiarly disjointed relief which in its fundamental features accords with the features of the tectonic structure of the areas considered.
There is 1 geological chart and 16 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut geologicheskikh nauk AN UkrSSR (Institute of Geological Sciences of the AS UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: March 18, 1958

NOTE: Russian title and Russian names of individuals and institutions appearing in this article have been used in the transliteration.

1. Geology--USSR 2. Geophysics--USSR

Card 2/2

BONDARCHUK, V.G.; SOLLOGUB, V.B.; KONDRACHUK, V.Yu.; KRUTIKHOVSKAYA, Z.A.; LEBEDEV, T.S.; MIKHAYLOVA, N.P.

Surface relief of the pre-Cambrian crystalline foundation in the Ukrainian and Moldavian S.S.R. Sov.geol. 2 no.1:41-55 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk AN USSR.
(Ukraine--Geology, Structural) (Moldavia--Geology, Structural)

MIKHAYLOVA, N.P. [Mykhailova, N.P.]

Residual magnetism of Devlatovo peridotites. Dop.AN URSR no.5: 626-629 '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk AN USSR. Predstavleno akademikom AN USSR V.G. Bondarchukom [V.H. Bondarchukom].
(Peridotites--Magnetic properties)

S/021/60/000/011/007/009
D204/D302

AUTHOR: Mykhaylova, N.P.

TITLE: An attempt at geoelectrical regionalization of the Ukrainian crystalline shield

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk Ukrayins'koyi RSR. Dopovidi, no. 11, 1960, 1501 - 1504

TEXT: A first attempt at systematization has been made and a generalization of results obtained by vertical electrical sounding of the area of the Ukrainian crystalline shield, the number of soundings amounting to 13,000. The segregation of available data was made on the assumption that in this area the stratum of low electrical resistance consists usually of sedimentary deposits, most often underlined by strata of infinite resistance; therefore, apart from few exceptions, only the resistance curves' right branches, with their characteristic minima were taken into account. On the basis of resistance properties of its geoelectrical section

Card 1/4

the whole area was divided into 6 regions, characterized by prevailing resistance curves of a definite type. In this article the author points only to their most salient geoelectrical features. The most frequently found type of these curves is that of type N, corresponding to the geoelectric section with a resistance sequence $\rho_1 > \rho_2 < \rho_3 \rightarrow \infty$. Usually the first geoelectric stratum corresponds to surface deposits and upper loam layers, its thickness being mostly in the range of 10 m, with a resistance varying from tens to hundreds ohm-meters. The second stratum is formed by the whole thickness of paleogenic and neogenic sands and clays in some places, together with weathered crystalline rocks. The variations in its lithology, water saturation and layer thickness affect its geoelectrical properties and the shape of resistance curves, permitting their differentiation into a few definite groups, one of which is most characteristic for the given region. Usually the resistance ρ_2 of this stratum varies from 7 to 40 ohm, the smallest ρ_2 value being found in the region of the left Dnepr bank (VI geo-

An attempt at geoelectrical ...

electric region), where the layer of lowest resistance is formed by black-brown clay. Somewhat higher ρ_2 values (not exceeding 10 ohm) are found in the central area (III and IV geoelectric regions) which is due to the increase in its section of the sand component. Larger resistance variations (10-25 ohm) are observed in the area of brown coal deposits (II geoelectric region) where, when sand stone or dry sands are present in the section, the resistance can rise even to 40 ohm. The thickness of this stratum depends on the relief of the crystalline base. The third resistance stratum is usually formed by crystalline rocks, but in some places it is formed by pontique lime stones as near Kivoy Rog or the left Dnepr bank or even by arid sands which lay directly on crystalline formations, as in Devladovo, Verkhivtsove, Orekhove. Apart from depressions and areas of elevated crystalline base (near Novo-Ukrayinka, Bila Tserkva and west of Znani'yanka) curves of type A are found which correspond to a section of respective resistance values: $\rho_1 < \rho_2 < \rho_3 \rightarrow \infty$. They are spread mostly in the north wes-

Card 3/4

tern parts of the shield (I. geoelectric region), where the crystalline base forms outcrops of 200-250 m. For this area a high resistance of the first stratum is a characteristic feature, being higher than 100 ohm cm. On southern shield slopes a section of the type NKN is most frequently found: $\rho_1 > \rho_2 > \rho_3 > \rho_4 > \rho_5 \rightarrow \infty$, where the first minimum is formed by sandy clay deposits with a resistance of 3-8 ohm, overlaying the lime stone; the stratum K ($\rho_3 \approx 400$ ohm m) is formed by lime stone and marls. The second minimum is caused by caolin and other sedimentary deposits from the crust weathering; its resistance being about 20 ohm. The author mentions another peculiar section NA, found in some areas of the Bug basin near Nikopal and other places, which depends on weathering of the crystalline crust or on sands lying directly on crystalline rocks. There are 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut geologichnykh nauk AN URSR (Institute of Geological Sciences AS UkrSSR)

PRESENTED: by V.G. Bondarchuk, Member AS UkrSSR
SUBMITTED: January 28, 1960

Card 4/4

MIKHAYLOVA, N.P.; TRETYAK, A.N. [Tretiak, O.N.]

Results of the Third All-Union Conference on Residual Magnetism.
Geol. zhur. 20 no. 3:108-110 '60. (MIRA 14:4)
(Magnetism, Terrestrial)

84252

S/078/60/005/011/[illegible]
B015/B054

5.2610 also 2308

AUTHORS: Shapovalova, R. D., Mikhaylova, N. P., [illegible]

TITLE: Some Physical Properties of Tungstates. V. Determination of the Densities of Tungstates.

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1960, Vol. 34, No. [illegible], pp. 2060-2062

TEXT: For the purpose of studying some physical properties characterizing the interaction among the elements of the tungstate crystal lattice and for the purpose of finding an interrelation between the above mentioned characteristics of the substance and its structure, the density of several as the magnetic and dielectric properties of some tungstates were investigated. In the present case, the results obtained by determining the density of the tungstates of Mg, Ca, Sr, Ba, Zn, Fe, Mn, Co, [illegible] were given and explained. The determinations were carried out in a pycnometer (Fig. 1) with capillary tubes and a cut cap (carbon tetrachloride, specific gravity of carbon tetrachloride) being used as operating liquid. The measured values (Table 2) were compared with those [illegible]

Card 1/2

84252

Some Physical Properties of Tungstates. I. Determination of the Densities of Tungstates S/076/60/034/... 80...

radiographic data and the essential difference was ascribed ... defects. Annealing (at 1000° C for 6-10 h) of some tungstates showed that in the course of annealing, the density of tungstates increased, whereas the X-ray picture of the sample did not change. This approach of the density to the density calculated from the radiographic data after annealing of the tungstate, is ascribed to the growth of the crystal grain and a reduction of cracks and vacancies in the crystal during annealing. There are 1 figure, 2 tables, and 1 Soviet reference.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova, ... fakul'tet im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University, Chemical Department imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: December ..., 1958

Card 2/2

84253

S/076/60/034/009/018/
B015/B056

24.7800 also 2209

AUTHORS: Komandin, L. V., Shapovalova, R. D., and Mikhaylova, N. I.

TITLE: Some Physical Properties of Tungstates. II. The Dielectric Constant and the Polarization of Solid Tungstates

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1960, Vol. 34, No. 9, pp. 2063-2065

TEXT: The dielectric constants of manganese-, calcium-, barium-, zinc-, copper-, magnesium-, iron-, cobalt-, and nickel tungstates were measured by the immersion method (Refs. 1,2) in the solid state at 25°C (Table, measured values). As standard liquids, benzene, acetone and acetone-water mixtures were used for the solid tungstates. Measurements were carried out on a previously described device (Ref. 3) at a frequency of $1.72\ 10^6$ c/sec. From the values obtained for the dielectric constants the total polarizations of the solid crystalline tungstates were calculated from the Debye equation. The dielectric constant is in the range from 17.7 to 21.4. The molar refraction for calcium- and manganese tungstate

Card 1/2

84253

Some Physical Properties of Tungstates II The Dielectric Constant and the Polarization of Solid Tungstates

S/076/60/034/009/018/022
B015/B056

in the solid state was also determined According to the results obtained it is found that, apparently, the structure of the crystals of all tungstates investigated is of the type of ionic crystals and that the difference between the total polarization and the molar refraction represents the polarization of ionic displacement There are 1 table and 6 references: 5 Soviet and 1 US

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im M V Lomonosova (Moscow State University imeni M V Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: December 5, 1958

Card 2/2

MIKHAYLOVA, N.P. [Mykhailova, N.P.]

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